

em. So he went. There she was, as soon as they !

...a very good cure. I've no doubt, for rogues and vagabonds, and ruffians who commit the crime of hunger; prize-fighting is a healthy and profitable occupation for people made of cast iron; and volunteering is strongly recommended for the faculty to young men of means who suffer from loss of appetite; but the Panacea for the modern Turkish bath is Methuselah, is now generally allowed, owed his length of days to this practice. I know that an ingenious captain of Artillery has written a book, in which he endeavours to account for the nine centuries that patriarch in another way. He holds, and he is under the impression that he proves, that at the earth grows, and has gone on growing ever since the creation; that in the days of Methuselah it was at the very commencement of the world; that the days and years were proportionately short; and that, consequently, Methuselah was by no means a long lived man, reckoning according to the present scale of days and years. But the majority of scientific men deny this theory, and disapprove the Turkish-bath explanation. The bard, aware, with that disregard for truth which is one of the privileges of the poetic race, asserts blushing that the

And I will need the very best of physic. I send you the user of the Turkish bath needs no physic of any description, and invigorates the system with stimulants of all kinds; nay, it has been asserted with some vehemence, and maintained with some degree of argument, that the (or the woman) who should daily take a Turkish bath could stand in need of neither medicine nor aliment, and very little food would be necessary. Hygien is the one thing needful, and the regular user of the Turkish bath gets plenty of it. I took my first in Palace-street, and it was so innocuous, so unimpressive, so unimpressive. There's a chapel next door, but they don't charge anything extra on that account, though you can hear the organist practising quite distinctly. Now, the appearance of the bath outside is as if it were built of some humbly sort of stone, and upon it is printed "The Turkish Bath," in red letters, for some-thing in England red is associated with every-thing Turkish. There are two entrances—one for gentlemen, the other for ladies. What they do on the ladies' side, I can't say, but I have no doubt things are conducted in very much the same manner as upon the gentlemen's; and the system hereof is as follows:—

As soon as you enter, you are requested to sit upon a form, pull off your shoes, and insert your feet into a pair of slippers of *la Turque*, fashioned out of an old pair of American goshawks or "rubbers" (at least mine are); not that it is by any means necessary, that it looks Turkish. Then, much as you may admire that sentiment of Ancient Pistol, "I will proclaim the baseness of the 'slave who says,'" you must submit to slavery for the moment, and abase yourself to the tune of three-and-sixpence; whereupon a ticket of admittance is put into your hand, and you are politely requested to mount, as well as your Turkish slippers will allow you, into an upper chamber, his chamber has windows in the roof only. These windows are all open, and at your entrance you are a little scared at observing what first appear to you corpses in winding-sheets creeping upon red-covered ottomans. After a few moments, however, you recover sufficient self-possession to be aware that some of the corpses are reading newspapers, and many smoking. They repose at full length with a sheet partially thrown round them, and with a foot or two of the sheet hanging down, as if about the loins with what would in South America be considered a very handsome evening dress, either of red or yellow colour. One of these, "evening dresses" together with a sheet, then thrusts into your hand, and says, "You must then thanks, grin feebly at the donor, and take the liberty of asking if you are expected to imitate the apparently insane conduct of the gentlemen whom you see lying about, and every mother's son of whom you are so willing to be more than you can afford, will be killing his death of cold. To your relief, you find that no such sacrifice is required of you at present for your three-and-sixpence. Having given up your valuables into the care of the superintendent, your attention is directed to a number of square compartments, or apartments, protected from the public gaze by red curtains. Into one of these you are instructed, and recommended to reduce yourself to state of nudity; to gird yourself with the red yellow "apron" before mentioned; to throw off your sheet, ghost-like, about you, and then descend the steps you just now ascended. Arrived at the bottom, you are directed to turn to the right, pull aside a red curtain, and exchange your Turkish slippers for a pair of wooden clogs. A door is then pushed open, and you are told to walk in, and do so, but for an instant feel disposed to back out again at the double. The temperature of the room is 120°, but that is comparatively a trifle: it is the spectacle you behold which appals you. In the first place, the room is darkened; through the slits of the door, you dimly discover, seated upon wooden stools—as if they were of repentance, placed against the wall, and covered with a grating, through which they show their nude figures, as both fat and lean as sin. They sit and glare, as you take your place upon a vacant stool in a corner, and staring up on the spot with a cry of pain, for you've not been in the habit of sitting on the floor, and prefer a chair "with just the chill of it;" there they sit and glare, and perspire, and pant. Their faces are red, their lips are blue; their eyes are staring, and their persons distended; and that stout old gentleman who weighs, on a rough calculation, about forty-seven stone, and looks like Hercules in very bad condition, gazes intently at the stream which is pouring from a fat. After a few moments, you are sufficiently acclimated to the temperature to sit down quietly and observe the operations. Your first impression is decidedly uncomfortable; you can't help thinking you must have got into a torture-chamber by mistake; your memory brings back all the tales you have read about the Spanish Inquisition, and scenes from Mr. Dickens's *Notre-Dame de Paris*, and the Tower of London come floating before your mental vision; for in the middle of the room wherein you are sitting, are two men who are stretched full length two hooks; upon them, and over these is straddled stand two ghastly executioners; an occasional sigh or groan from the recumbent sufferers aids the horrible delusion. But after a while your eyesight becomes clearer, your nerves stronger, and your imagination duller, and that the *schekls* sink down into simple wooden tables or dressers, the victims into involuntary patients, and the grim executioners into civil, careful, and tender operators. Being now in a position, mentally and corporally, to look about you, you perceive that the room in which you are has three doors: one by which you entered; another on the right, as you enter, which leads into a sort of ward, the temperature whereof is about 70 degrees; and a third upon your left as you enter, which opens into another room, heated to

proposal by granting the subsidy. The other part of the line was by Ragusa, Corfu, and so on to Alexandria. The convention for the purpose was signed last year, and the papers laid before Parliament, showing the means by which it was proposed to construct the line, and the course it was to take, partly through the Austrian dominions; but although that arrangement was concluded in April last year, no progress had as yet been made towards constructing the line; and for this reason, that it was necessary to get a firm from the Turkish Government to land the cable at Alexandria, and on an application being made to Constantinople that purpose had been given up. The *Manchester News* had land a telegraphic cable to the exclusive right to land a telegraphic cable at Alexandria. Strong remonstrances were made by the Foreign Office to the Turkish Government on the subject, and it had taken until the present year to overcome the difficulty. But lately a convention had been signed by Turkey with the Austrian Government and ourselves giving permission to land the cable. But at the last moment, three or four days ago, a communication had been received to the effect that the state of things had changed altogether, and that no company would undertake to make the telegraph on the terms and conditions stated in the contract. That communication had not yet been considered by her Majesty's Government, but he could assure the House that before any new arrangements were entered into less favourable to this country, they would maturely and calmly consider the whole question of telegraphic communication by the Mediterranean with the East.

In reference to the line attempted by the late Government from Falmouth to Gibraltar, he quite agreed that it would be advantageous to England as being independent of any foreign control; still it would involve the loss of an enormous length of cable if that cable should fail, of which there appeared to be too great a probability. It was thought before taking any decided step in the matter, it was desirable that further experiments should be made, and a commission of eminent engineers, presided over by the late Mr. R. Stephenson, was appointed for that purpose. Numerous experiments were made accordingly, and much interesting information was collected; but at present the report was not in a fit state to be brought under the consideration of the Government. At the same time her Majesty's Government had not abandoned the plan if they found it could be successfully carried out. Under these circumstances it was considered whether some use might not be made of the cable, and after communicating

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for I mean to set out for Dublin at five, and I should like to have at least two hours' start of them."

A young girl generally loses her freshness during the fall season.

132 chains 80 links to a post and marked tree; thence by a line at right angles east 80 chains to a peg near a marked stump; thence by a line north parallel to the western boundary line 153 chains 50 links to a marked tree on the south side of the said road; and thence along the said road to the point of commencement.

